

# BookletChart™

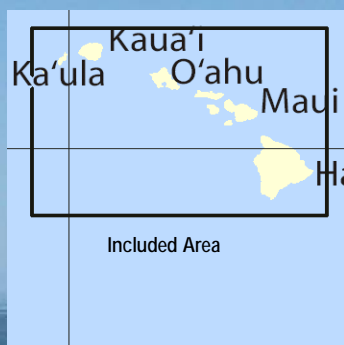
## Hawai'ian Islands

NOAA Chart 19004

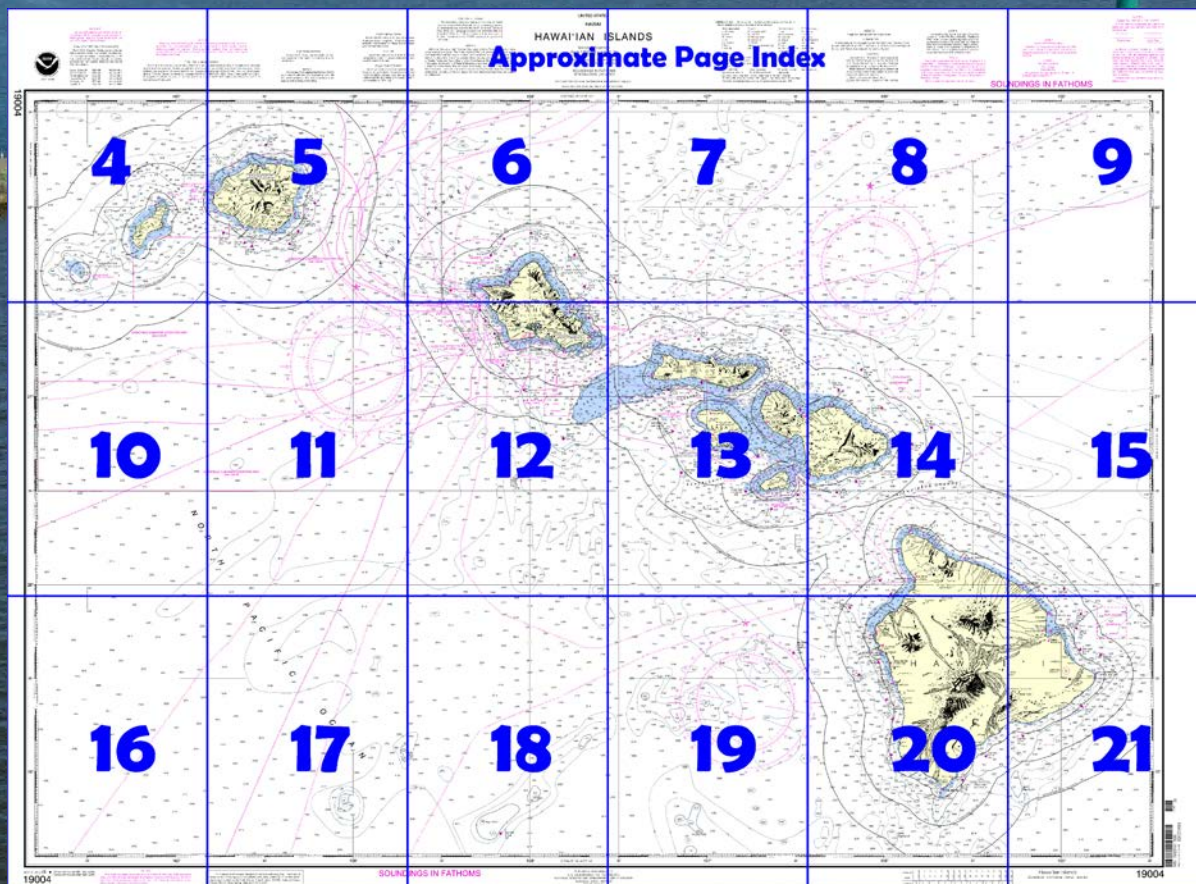


*A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters*

*When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.*



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



**Published by the**  
**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**  
**National Ocean Service**  
**Office of Coast Survey**  
[www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov)  
**888-990-NOAA**

### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?book=7>.



### (Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

The **Hawaiian Islands**, an archipelago, consist of eight large islands, plus many islets, reefs, and shoals, strung out from SE to NW for 1,400 nautical miles in the north-central Pacific Ocean. The archipelago extends from 18°55'N. to 28°25'N., and from 154°49'W. to 178°20'W., straddling the Tropic of Cancer. All the islands of the archipelago, except Midway, are part of the State of Hawaii.

Land area of the State totals 6,425 square statute miles, of which the "Big

Island" of Hawaii alone accounts for nearly 63 percent. The other seven large islands are, in order of size, Maui, O'ahu, Kauai, Moloka'i, Lanai,

Ni'ihau, and Kahoolawe.

The major islands are mountainous and of volcanic origin; the Island of Hawaii has two volcanoes that are still active. Elevations range from sea level to nearly 14,000 feet, with many peaks in excess of 2,500 feet. Although coastal plains, valley floors, and certain plateaus are relatively flat, much of the surface is quite rugged, with high ranges and deep ravines or gorges.

Nearly all of the island streams may be classified as mountain torrents, although some of them can be navigated for short distances by small boats. Most of the streams are on the N and E coasts, where rainfall generally is heaviest.

The 20-fathom depth curve is seldom more than 1 mile from shore and usually is not far from the coral reefs that fringe much of the island coastline. The bottom generally pitches off rapidly to great depths from a narrow coastal shelf, and the few off-lying dangers usually are indicated by breakers or by a change in color of the water. Under normal conditions the color of the water changes from a deep blue in the open ocean to a blue-green between the 10- and 15-fathom curves; bottom features become visible at 6 to 7 fathoms.

**Harbors and ports.**—Honolulu is by far the largest commercial deepwater facility in Hawaii. Other commercial deepwater harbors are Hilo and Kawaihae on Hawaii Island, Kahului on Maui, and Nawiliwili and Port Allen on Kauai. These ports service both overseas and interisland shipping.

**Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs)** along the coastal waters of the main Hawaiian Islands make the area very popular with commercial and recreational fishermen. For reasons unknown, fish in the N and W Pacific Ocean frequently gather in schools under floating objects. FADs may be as sophisticated as floating devices, often buoys, with electronic equipment attached for tracking or as crude as floating logs or other objects. The FADs in Hawaiian waters, established by the state, are yellow, 6 feet across at the base, and show a quick flashing yellow light atop a 5-foot steel pole. The buoys display 12-inch white letters. These buoys frequently break loose and/or become unlighted. Mariners are advised to use caution when in the vicinity of the FADs.

**Tsunami (seismic sea wave).**—The Hawaiian Archipelago has been visited from time to time by tsunami, which causes enormous destruction. Loss of life and property can be lessened by intelligent response to warnings that such waves are imminent. (See Chapter 1 for basic discussion.)

All warnings will also be broadcast by the National Weather Service on NOAA Weather Radio. (See Appendix A for locations and frequencies of the stations.)

**Pilotage, Hawaii, General.**—Pilotage is compulsory for all foreign vessels and for U.S. vessels under register in the foreign trade; it is optional for U.S. vessels in the coastwise trade. Hawaii Pilots provide pilotage service to several ports in the islands, namely, Honolulu Harbor, Hilo Harbor, Kahului Harbor, Port Allen Harbor, Nawiliwili Harbor, and Kawaihae Harbor. Specific information is given in the description of the various ports.

**Quarantine** is enforced in accordance with regulation of the U.S. Public Health Service. (See Public Health Service, chapter 1.) There are good hospitals on Hawaii, Molokai, Maui, Lanai, Oahu, and Kauai.

Honolulu is a **customs port of entry**.

### U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Honolulu	Commander	
	14th CG District	(808) 535-3333
	Honolulu, HI	



# Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



**NOAA's navigation managers** serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers)

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry).

To report a chart discrepancy, please use [ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx](http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx).

## Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.

These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

**NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS**  
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Kulani Cone, HI	KBA-99	162.550 MHz
South Point, HI	KBA-99	162.550 MHz
Mt Haleakala, HI	KBA-99	162.400 MHz
Hawaii Kai, HI	KBA-99	162.400 MHz
Mt Kaala, HI	KBA-99	162.550 MHz
Kokee, HI	KBA-99	162.400 MHz

**NOTE B**

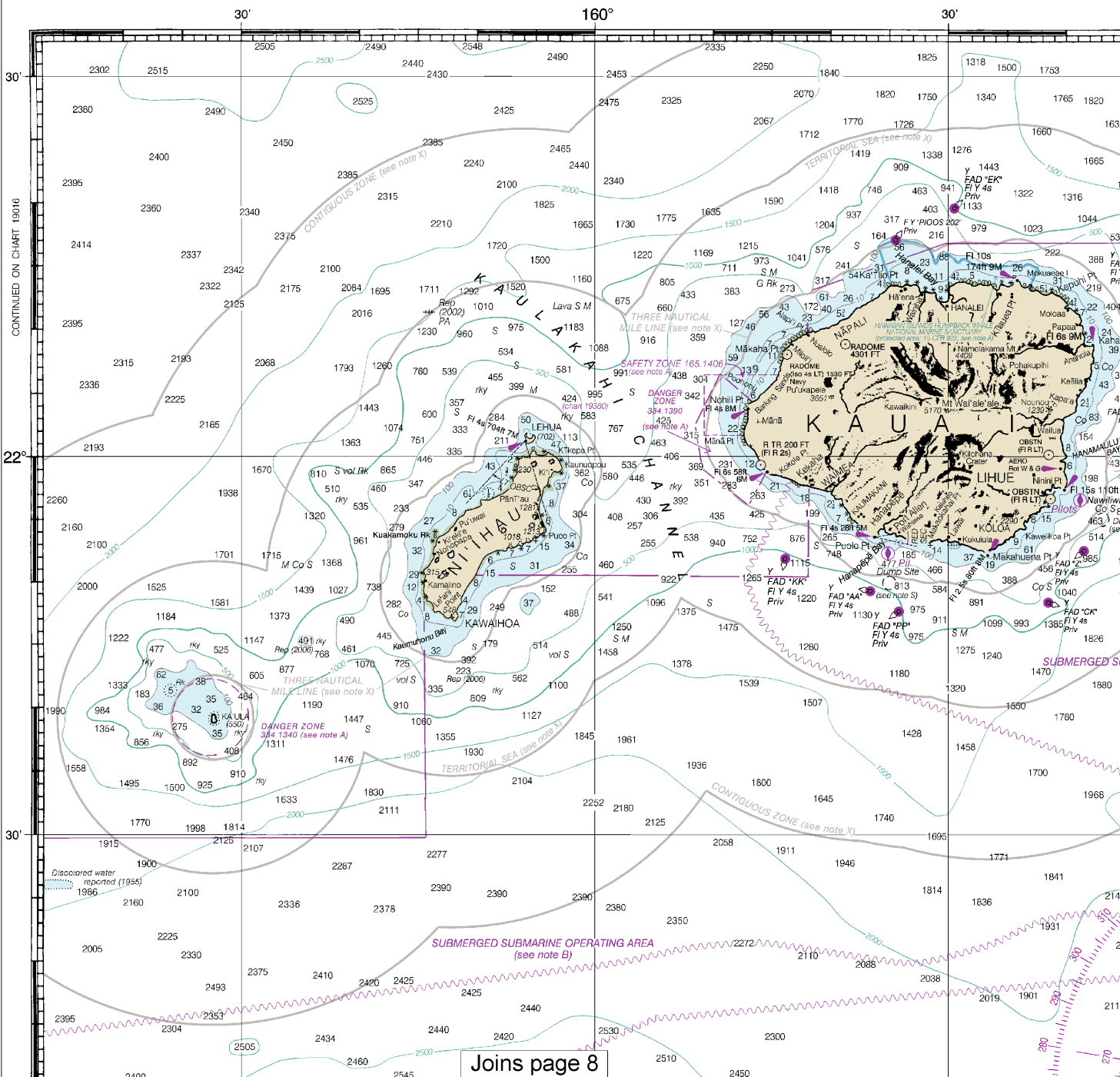
Boundary limits of Submerged Submarine Operating Areas are shown by a solid magenta line. As submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep well clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the highest masthead.

Radar floating reflector omitted from chart

Temp navigation Local Not

Report stances to 1-800-424 Coast Gu is impos

19004



Joins page 8

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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

## HAWAIIAN

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:600,000 atWorld Geodetic System  
(North American Datum of 1983)SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATERAdditional information can be obtained from  
Formerly C&GS 4102, 1st Ed., Mar. 1912; C

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.210" southward and 10.030" eastward to agree with this chart.

## RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many aids to navigation. Individual radar identification on these aids has been from this chart.

## CAUTION

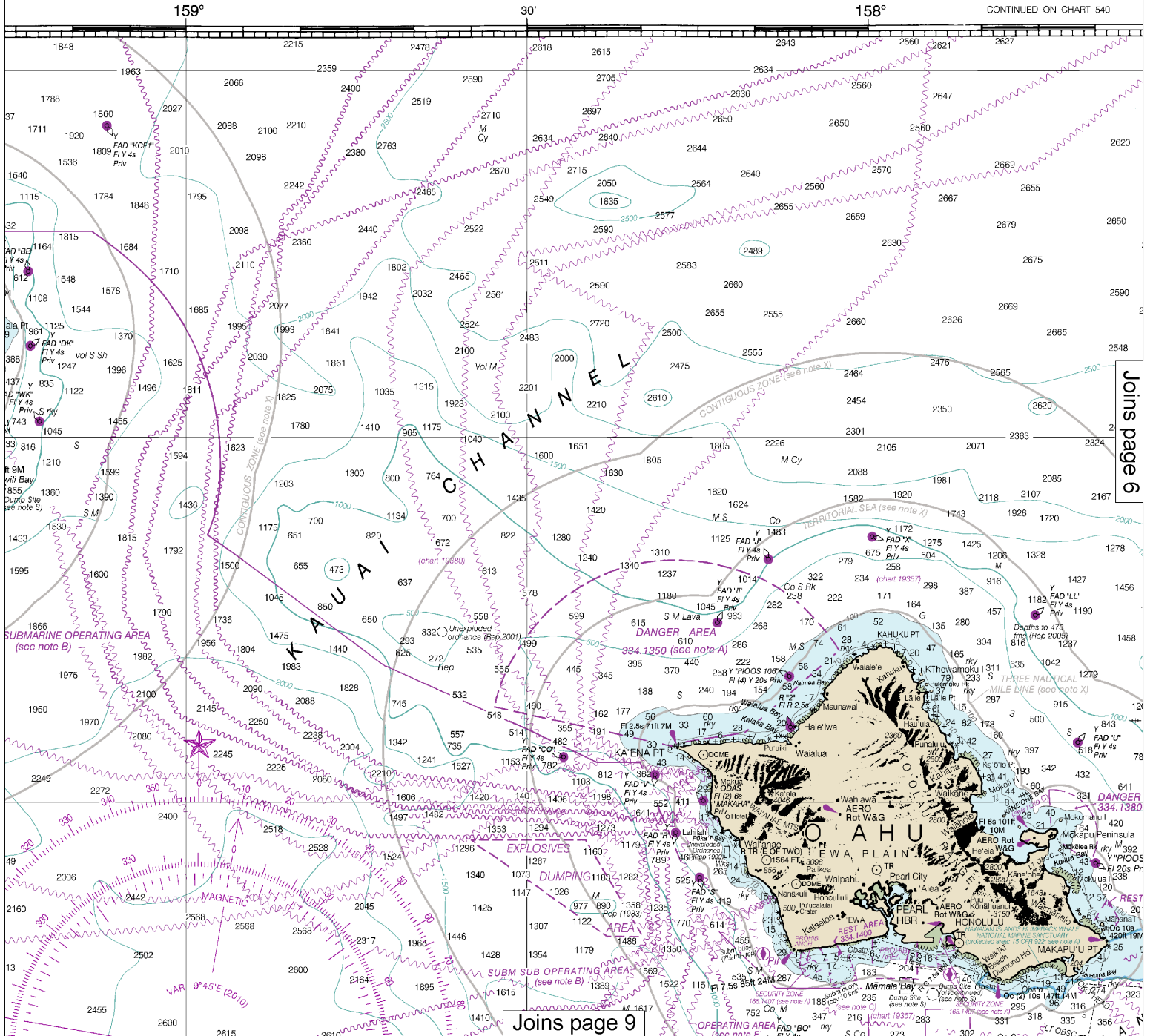
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See notice to Mariners.

## NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 24-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility by telephone communication (33 CFR 153).



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:857142. Barscales have also been reduced and  
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.





NAVIGATION  
East Guard Light List for  
information concerning aids to

CAUTION  
The use of radio signals as  
aid can be found in the  
Light Lists and National  
Agency Publication 117.  
Bearing to commercial  
is subject to error and  
caution.  
is shown thus:  
(Approximate location)

NOTES  
by the National Ocean Service, Coast  
and the U.S. Coast Guard, Geological  
Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

HEIGHTS  
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NOTE S  
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are  
contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional  
information concerning the regulations and re-  
quirements for use of the sites may be obtained  
from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).  
See U.S. Coast Pilot's appendix for addresses of  
EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey  
dates may have reduced the depths shown.

NOTE A  
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S.  
Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are pub-  
lished in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the  
regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander,  
14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the  
Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in  
Honolulu, Hawaii.  
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

WARNING  
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on  
any single aid to navigation, particularly on  
floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List  
and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE E  
NAVAL OPERATING AREA  
Vessels should use caution while transiting this  
area due to naval test operations which involve  
frequent maneuvers in the vicinity of and around this  
location.

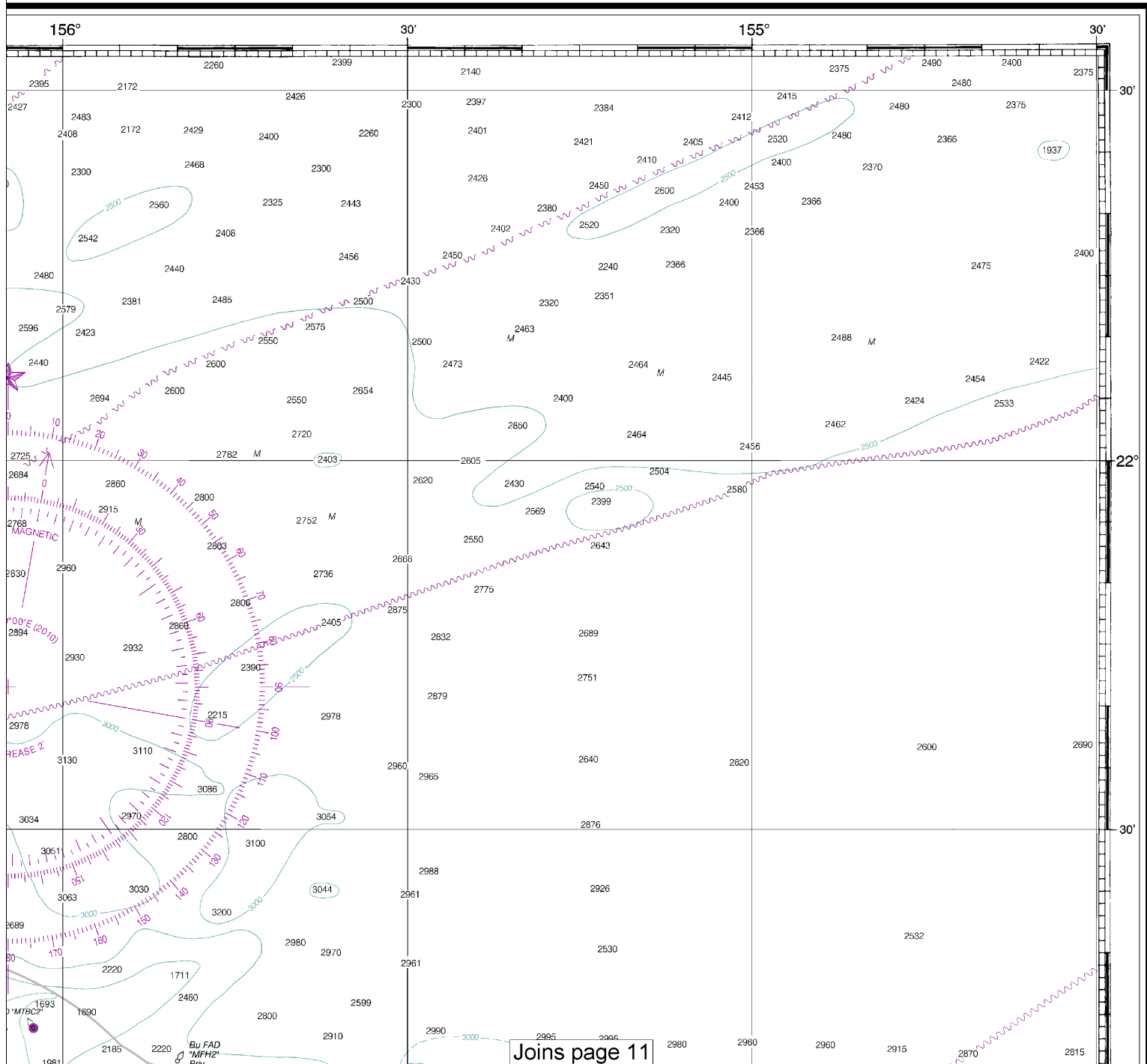
NOTE C  
PROHIBITED AREAS  
Pearl Harbor  
Kāne'ohe Bay  
Regulations are published in Chapter 14,  
United States Coast Pilot 7.

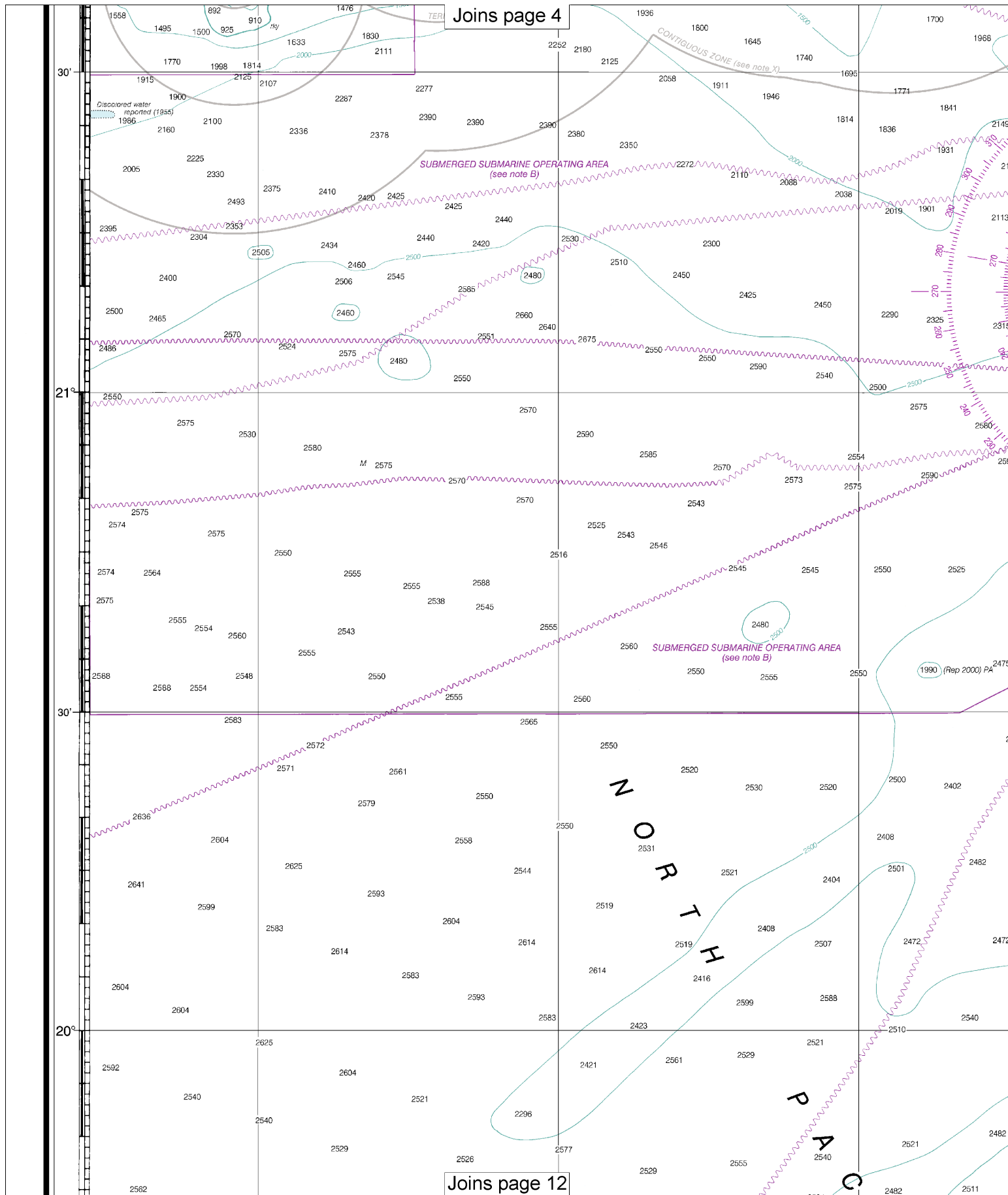
CAUTION  
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES  
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine  
cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas  
are shown as:

Pipeline Area Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and  
submarine cables may exist within the area of  
this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and sub-  
marine cables are required to be buried, and  
those that were originally buried may have  
become exposed. Mariners should use extreme  
caution when operating vessels in depths of  
water comparable to their draft in areas where  
pipelines and cables may exist, and when  
anchoring, dragging, or trawling.  
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or  
unlighted buoys.

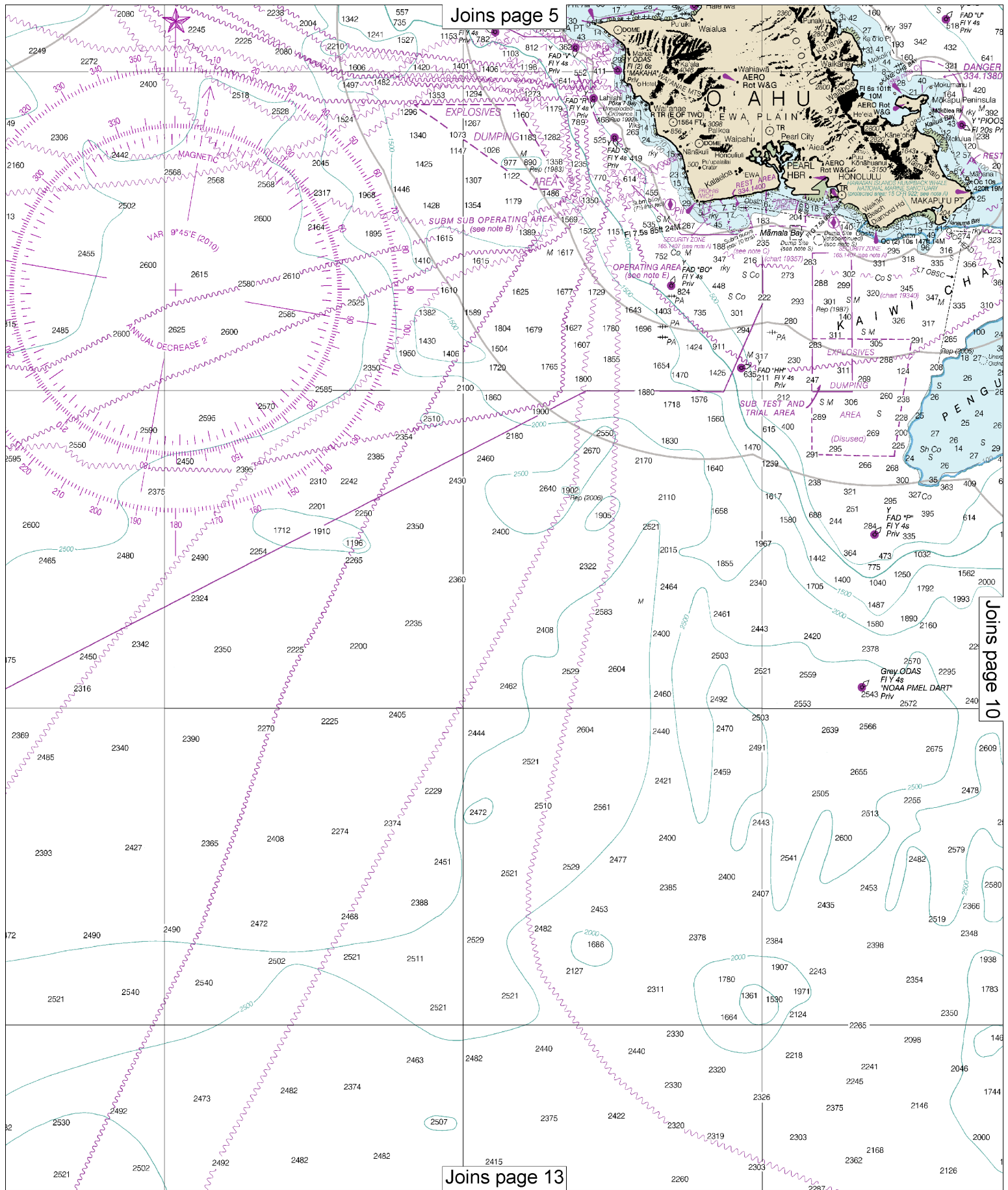
## SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

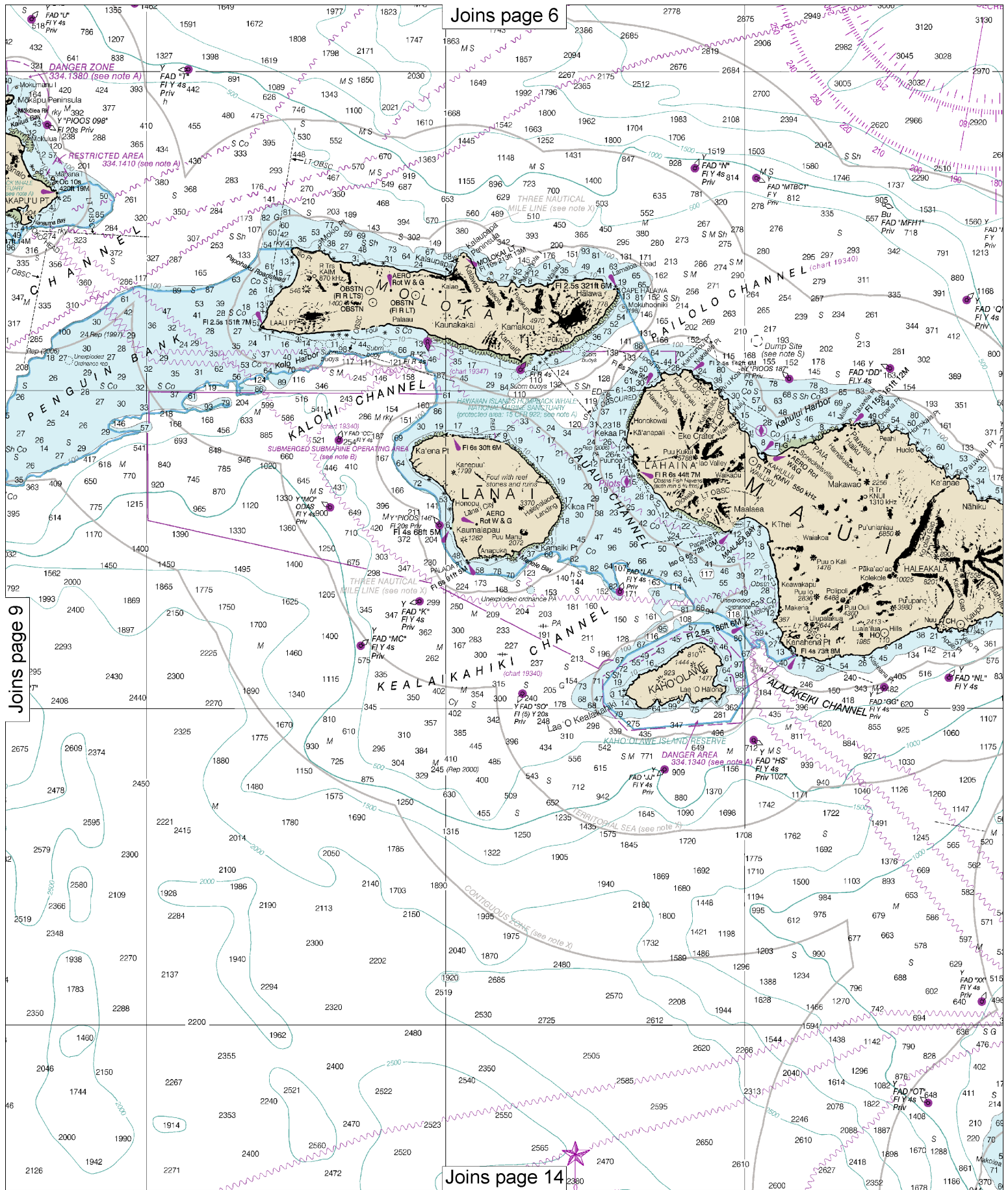




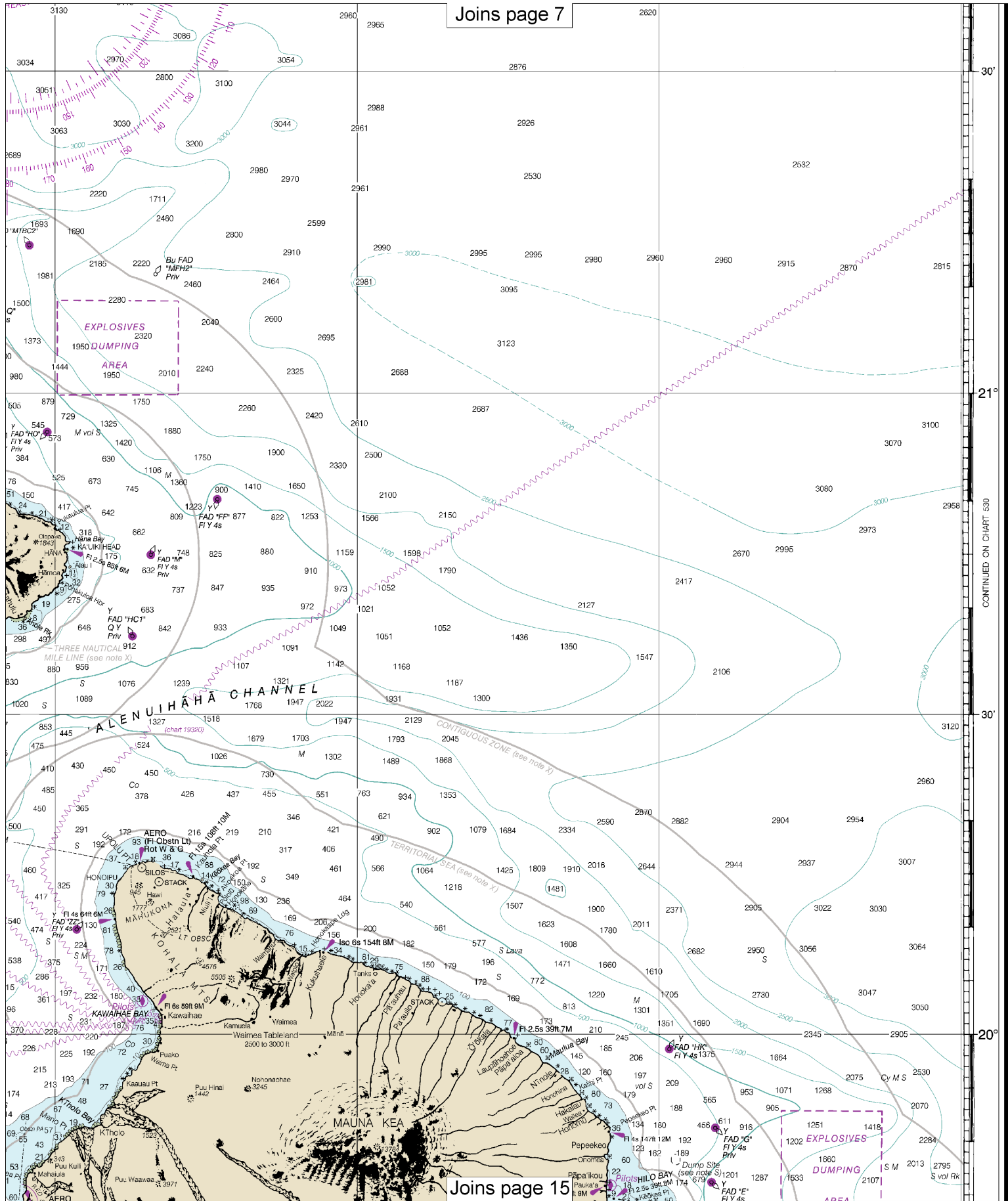
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



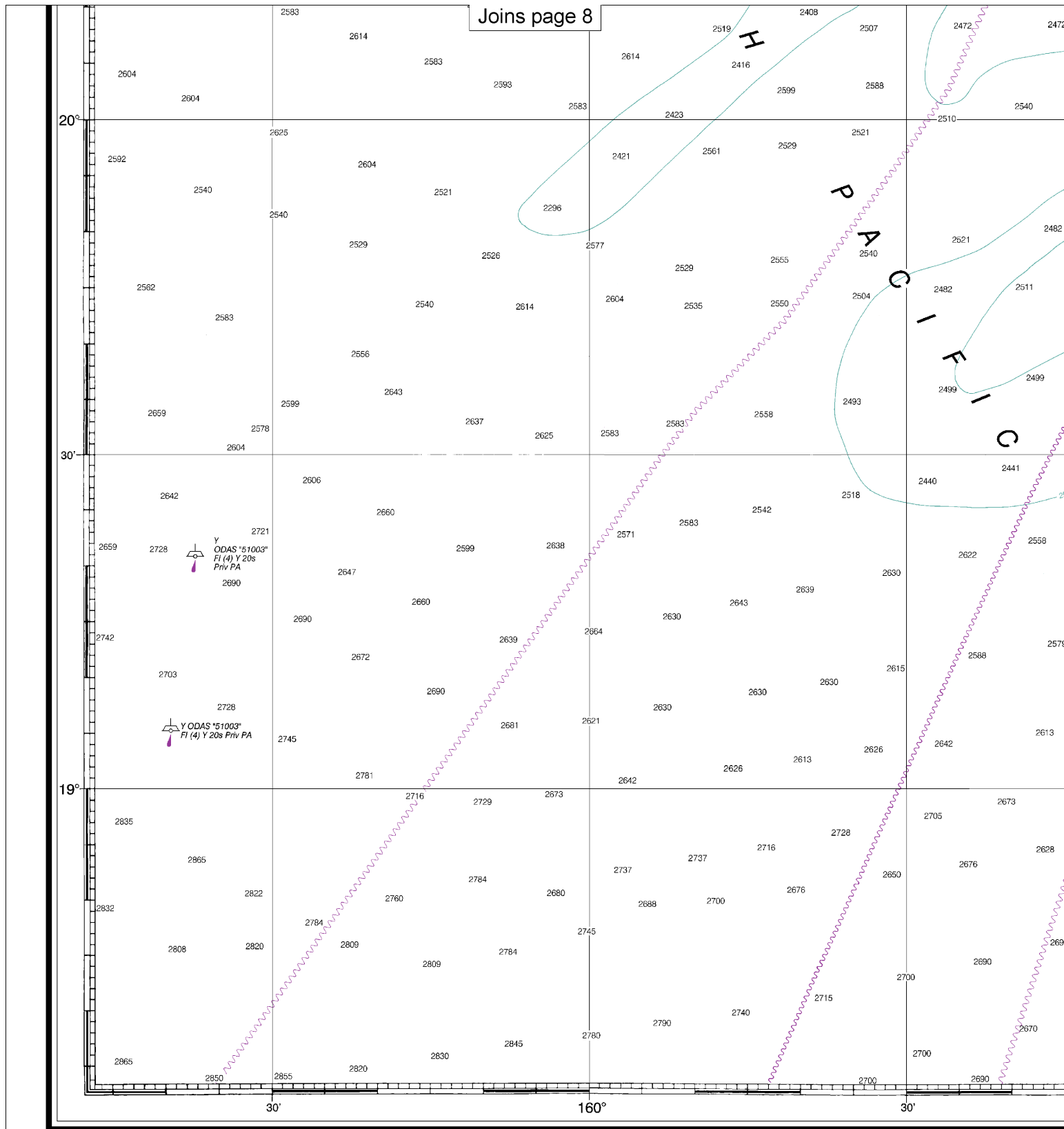




Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.







CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

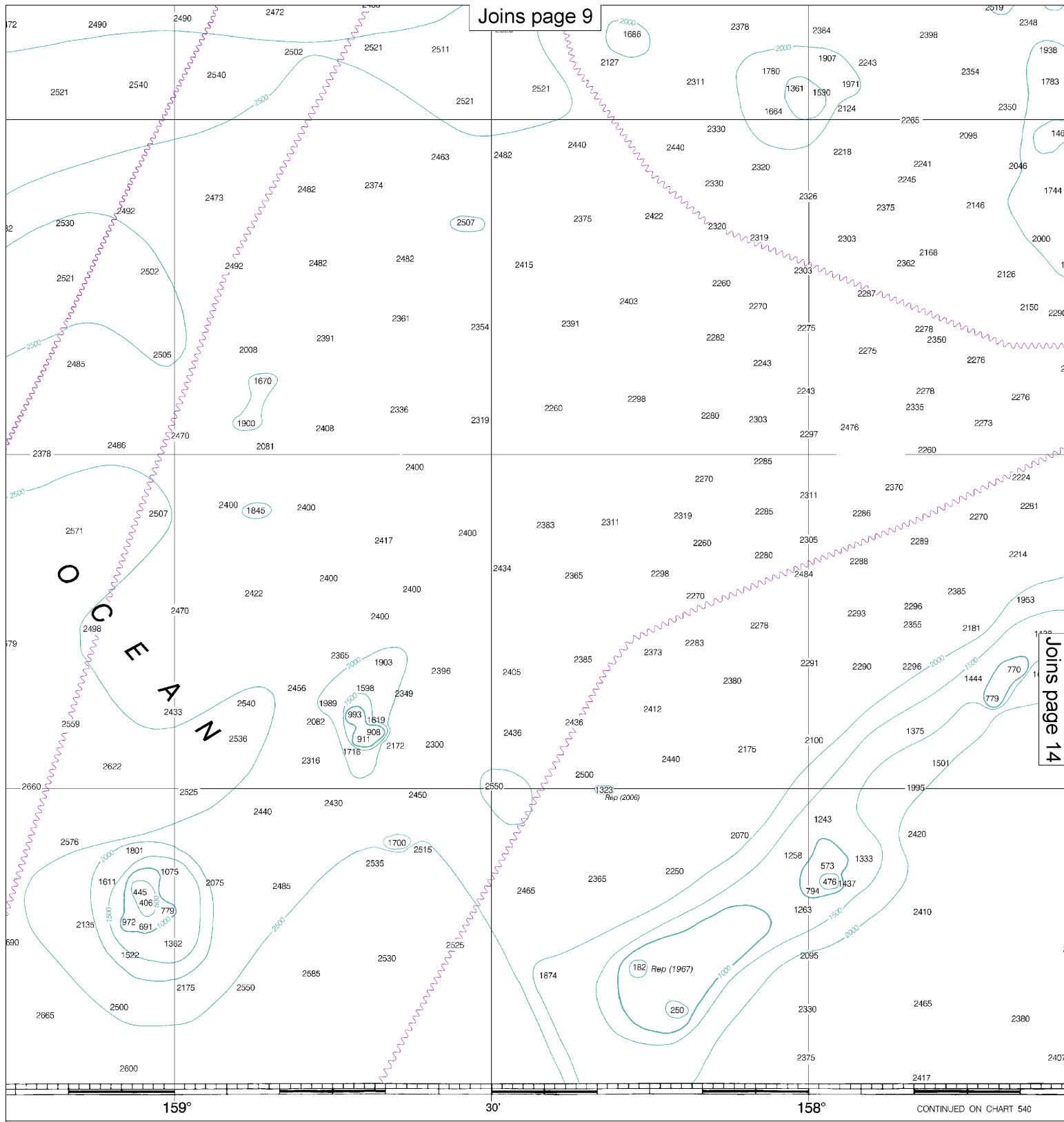
NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries about this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov>.

19004

39th Ed., Nov. 2010. Last Correction: 12/2/2016. Cleared through:  
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016)

12

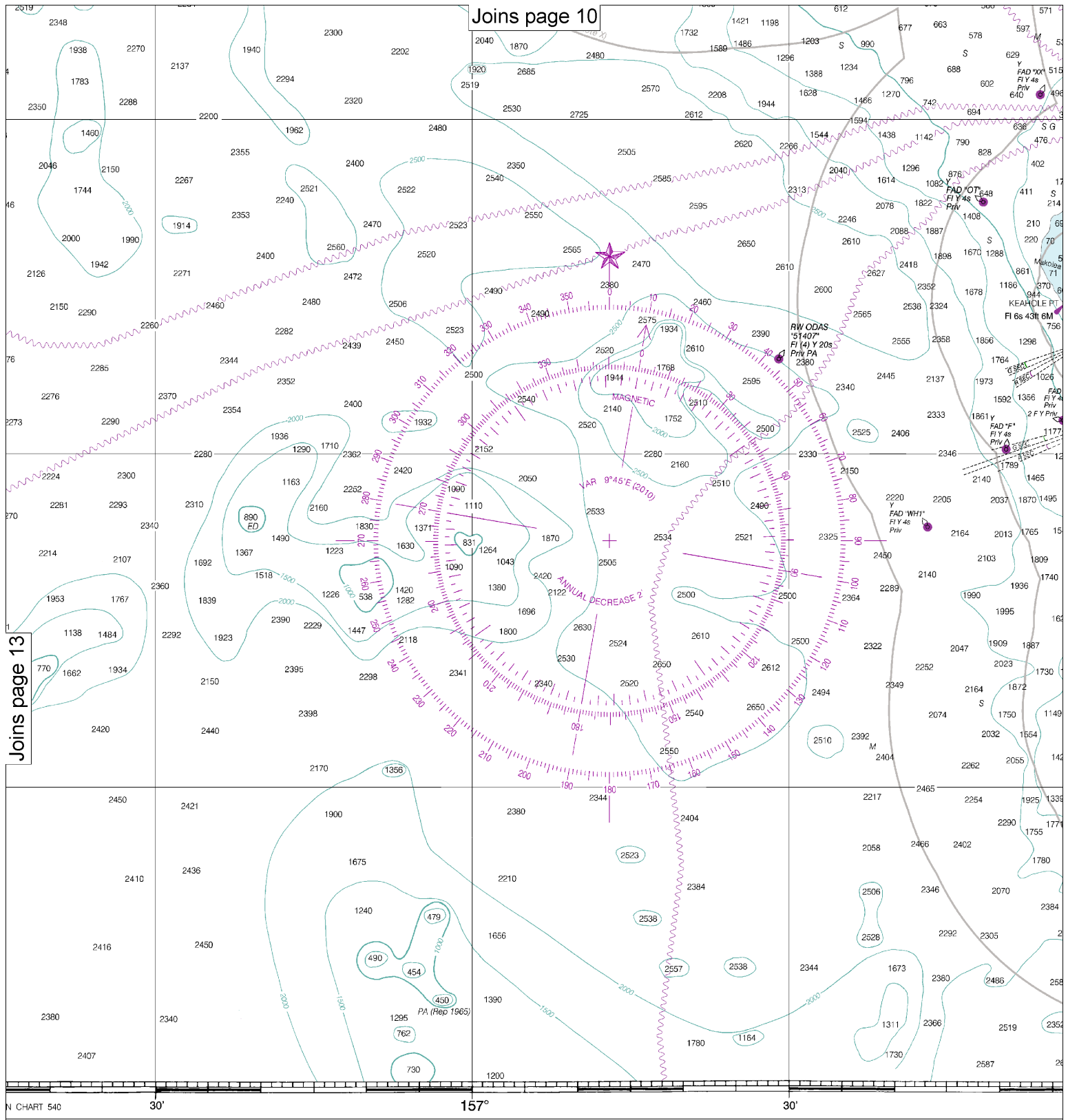
Note: Chart grid  
lines are aligned  
with true north.



es, discrepancies or comments  
oaa.gov/staff/contact.htm.

# SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

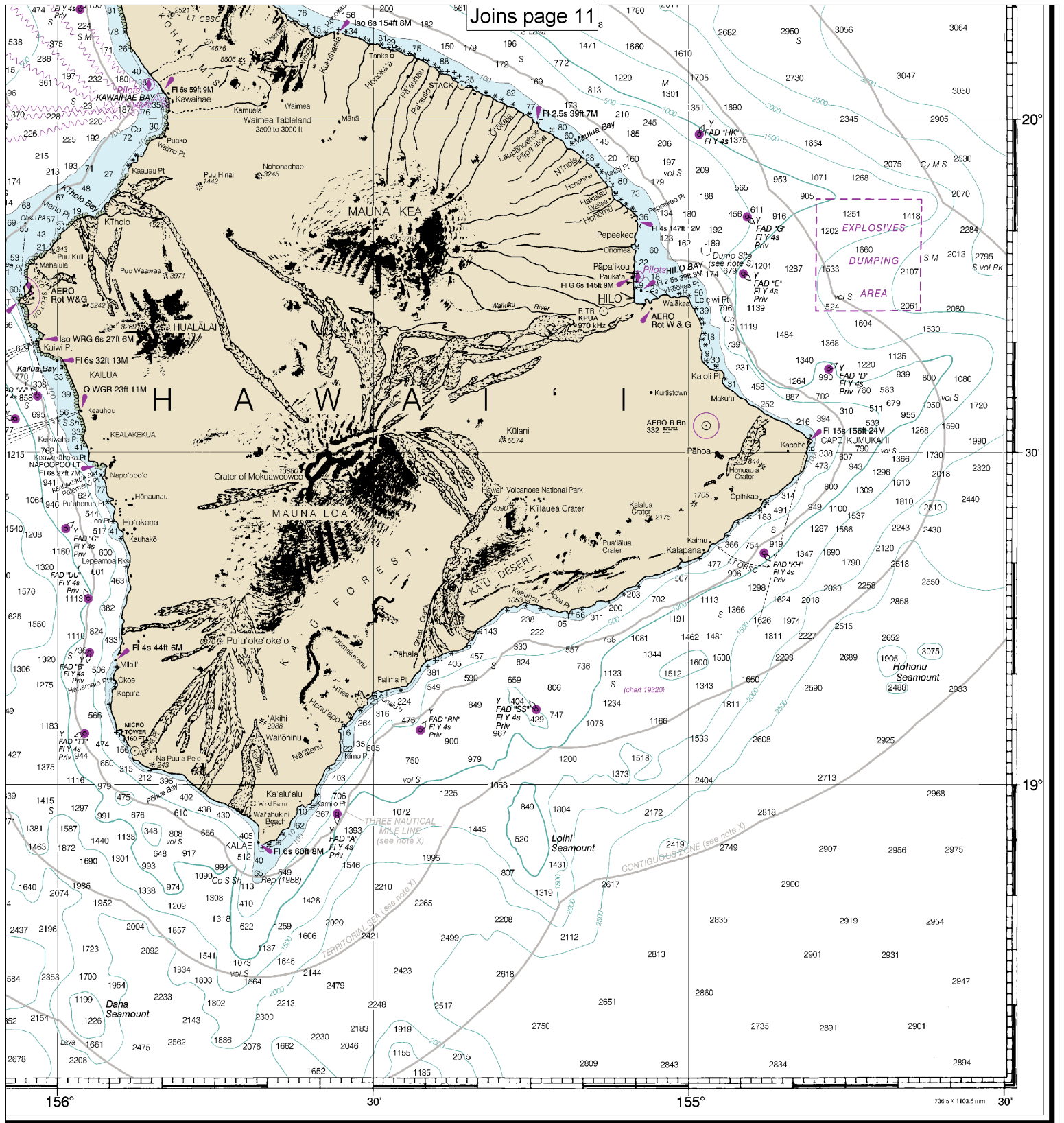
Published at Washing  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSP  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSP  
COAST SURV



Published at Washington, D.C.  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NAUTIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

Note: Chart grid  
lines are aligned  
with true north.





FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Hawai'ian Islands  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:600,000

19004



## VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16** – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

**Getting and Giving Help** — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

## Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

**HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!**



**NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR)** is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

## Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	<a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov</a>
Interactive chart catalog	—	<a href="http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml">http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml</a>
Report a chart discrepancy	—	<a href="http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx">http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx</a>
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	<a href="http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs">http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs</a>
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	<a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html</a>
Coast Pilot online	—	<a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm</a>
Tides and Currents	—	<a href="http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov">http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov</a>
Marine Forecasts	—	<a href="http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm">http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm</a>
National Data Buoy Center	—	<a href="http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/">http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/</a>
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	<a href="http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/">http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/</a>
National Weather Service	—	<a href="http://www.weather.gov/">http://www.weather.gov/</a>
National Hurricane Center	—	<a href="http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/">http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/</a>
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	<a href="http://ptwc.weather.gov/">http://ptwc.weather.gov/</a>
Contact Us	—	<a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm</a>



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